



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

B. VOWELS. Real diphthongs have only a sporadic existence in French. Two vowels in contact either form two syllables, or one of them becomes a consonant. As a working rule, *i*, *ou*, *u* + vowel form but one syllable with the vowel in all cases except when they are immediately preceded by consonant + *l* (or *r*): *miette*, but *gri-ef*, etc.; *fouet*, but *trou-er*, etc.; *luire*, but *bru-ire*, etc.¹

On account of the absence of the author this paper was not read.

11. "Nasalis and Liquida Sonans in Indo-European." By Professor G. E. Karsten, of the University of Indiana.

12. "A physiological Criticism of the Sonant Theory." By H. Schmidt-Wartenberg, of the University of Chicago.

This paper will appear in the *American Journal of Philology*.

13. "Steinmar von Klingnau." Professor G. L. Swiggett, Purdue University.

This paper was a further contribution to the controversy, championed respectively by Burdach and Wilmanns, as to whether there existed in and native to Germany before the appearance of the Minnesinger, a popular poetry, or whether this lyric came along with the epic from Romance sources. Mention was made of the early German's love for poetry and of the fact that it is this Volkspoesie, deep-rooted in the national consciousness, that has given stability and endurance to the growth of the German people. The Christian poetry in Germany was grafted on this popular poetry and soon became tinged with popular tones. On the other hand the popular poetry and songs of France came out of the church service. In Germany the popular airs had crept into the church service and transmitted to France gave that country its popular music, for up to the eleventh century France possessed none of its own. The chanson was set to music of viol and lute. The beast-fable in Germany was lyric with epic touches and the latter became fully developed as soon as it came in its wanderings to the Netherlands and North France, where it finally made its home.

¹According to Koschwitz, *i*, *ou*, and *u* do not usually go over into the corresponding consonants in verbs of one-syllable stems in *i*, *ou*, and *u*; for example, *nier* (2 syllables), *riez* (2 syllables), *muer* (2 syllables). But the observations of other phoneticians do not support this contention. We have, for example, *fier* (verb) as one syllable in the *Dictionnaire Général*, and *tuer* as one syllable, according to Passy.

The biographical data for Steinmar von Klingnau are few. Walther von Klingen's Records speak of him twice, 1254 and 1270, as citizen in his legal capacity of witness, and in his poems there are two historical allusions which point to about 1290 as his knightly period. The Heidelberger manuscript contains the poems of Steinmar, fourteen in number; but few as they are they lend themselves well to the attempt to prove the naïveté and simplicity of the German lyric and its freedom from foreign suggestions. There is but one poem that shows to any extent the development of an epic situation. Steinmar's poetry is essentially a Nature poetry as is shown in the "Natureingang" and the refrain; here one finds mirrored the harmony or discord of the poet's mood and the picture from Nature. Most of Steinmar's figures are to be found in the Volkslied.

Because of lack of time the last four papers read were not discussed; paper No. 14 was postponed for the next session.

Adjourned at 6 p. m.

FOURTH SESSION.

The meeting was called to order on Wednesday morning at 8.40 a. m.; President Carruth occupied the chair. Reading of papers.

14. "The Dialect of the *Hildebrandslied*." By Dr. Francis A. Wood, of Chicago, Ill.

Remarks on this paper were made by Professors Eggert, Blackburn, and the author.

15. "At what Age should Foreign Languages be studied?" By Paul Grumann, of the Manual Training School, Indianapolis.

The discussion was participated in by Professors Blackburn, Eggert, Carruth, Cutting, and the author.

16. "Romance Allegory from Chaucer to Spenser." By Mrs. Viola Price Franklin, of Chicago, Ill.

17. "Omissions, Additions, and Mistakes in the Old French Translation of the Sermons of Pope Gregory on *Ezekiel*." By Dr. Eugene Leser, of the University of Indiana.

The paper will be published elsewhere.

Remarks were made by Professors C. A. Smith, Bruner, Blackburn, and the author.

18. "Studies in *Macbeth*." By Albert H. Tolman, of the University of Chicago.

The report of the Committee on Organization was then presented ; the whole report, consisting of the modified Constitution, was adopted.

Constitution of the Central Division of the Modern Language Association of America :

ARTICLE I.

1. The name of this Society shall be *The Central Division of the Modern Language Association of America*.

2. Its object shall be the advancement of the scientific study and teaching of the modern languages and literatures in the Central States.

3. All persons elected members of the Central Division of the Modern Language Association shall be *ipso facto* members of the Modern Language Association of America.

ARTICLE II.

1. The officers shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

2. There shall be an Executive Council of ten, composed of the above officers and four other members of the Division.

3. An Executive Committee of three, composed of the Secretary and two other members of the Division, shall be appointed by the members of the Executive Council present at the annual meeting.

4. The officers and the Executive Council shall be elected at the last session of each annual meeting.

ARTICLE III.

1. There shall be an annual meeting of the Division at such place and at such time as shall have been determined upon at a preceding annual meeting.

2. At the annual meeting, the Secretary and the Treasurer shall present their annual reports.